IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Additional Particulars of the

Fight at St. George,

Carrack's Forb, (Near St. George,) Va., } July 14, 1861. } On the night of the 11th the rebel army at Laurel Hull

under command of Brigadier General Garnett, late a major in the United States Army, evacuated their camp

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

Advance of the Grand Army Towards Manassas Junet ion.

Gen. mcDowell's Corps A'Armee ncreased to Fifty-five Thousand Fighting Men.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMPENDING.

IMPORTANT PROCEED! AGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the Chreat National Loan Bill in Both Houses.

Five Hundred / Thousand Volunteers Placed at the Disposal of th & Government.

Congression all Vote of Thanks to Gen. McCle' dan and His Gallant Army.

Additionr & Details of the Splendid Campaign in Western Virginia.

Deta Aed Account of Col. Siegel's Brilliant Action at Carthage, Mo.

No fws from Fortress Monroe and Gen.

Patterson's Division,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY, PIPTY-FIVE THOU-I visited Ports Corcoran and Runyon, and General

disheadquarters, this afternoon, after four o'clock. and found the places almost deserted. General McDowell test at half-nest three e'clock with his staff, to "go out here." as I was informed by one of the New York lighth regiment, left on guard at Arlington.

The general impression in the city to-night is, that the pudden disappearance of troops to-day from the other

The First brigade of the Fifth division, under Colonel Dixon S. Miles, of the United States Second infantry, is led by Brigadier General Louis Blenker. Last their original location. This brigade was to-day at Hunt-

exclusive of regulars, 2,500 of whom have already joined him, with 1,000 more, including 600 marines, two full Seventy-first, Second New Hampshire, the Marines and United States artillery marched over the Long Bridge at three o'clock day, their several bands playing "Dixie." Colonel Burnside rode along by his Rhode Island regiments literally loaded down with bouquets. The grant

corps d'armes will doubtless number about 55,000 men. Thii forward movement of the troops has had a wonderful effect upon the sick list. It has nearly cleared out the hos. pitals. When the order came to the New York Seventy frat to move to the front there were about thirty of the men in hospital. Arrangements were made for them to remain, but when the regiment started they sprang from their couches, and neither persuasion nor orders would induce them to stay behind. Similar scenes occurred with all the other regiments. The men who were anxious to shirk a dress parade are not willing to be out of the ranks

Lieutenant General Scott, with staff, visited the troops on the Virginia side to-day

Last night the picket guard, extending seven miles be word their camp, brought in eleven prisoners, belonging to the Prince William county militia. They are from Occoquan, and were ordered upon picket duty with whatever firearms they could collect. They had with them four shot guns, one rife one pepper box revolver. They reported two companies of rebel cavalry at Occoquan, under the convenant of Captains Davis and Thornton. The prisoners assect that they are Unionists, and escaped into our lines to avoid being impressed into the rebel service. They were sent to day, under an escort, to Colonel Heintzleman's

A private belonging to the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment. at Alexandria, was accidentally killed to-day by the caretess handing of a loaded musket by a sentinel.

met Mr. Jefferson Brick on the eastern slope of the Heights. He was disappointed in not finding the General communitieg. He was driving post haste for Washington to non-le two days provisions, with the deliberate in tention of starting in pursuit of General McDowell at four e'cleck in the morning.

The President's levee to night was well attended, and guests, and his appearance refuted the absurd report that had your toto Virginia with the federal forces. The of the sedden disappearance this afternoon

THE LOAN BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

The Last bill has passed both branches of Congress and and the Prosident's approval. One of the thirty A light authorizes the Sceretary of the Treasury to es bearing interest at six per cent for a period not extwelve months; provided the amount at any one

liquors, also the excise and other internal tax which may be received, is stricken from the bill. The Committee of

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It is the intention of the Committee of Ways and Meags, who have reported the New Tariff fill, to limit debate upon it and put it through under the previous question. The various mercantile interests which allege that they are injuriously sifected by it are working to change it in several essential particulars, but they will fail to accomplish anything. This is no time for argument. "More revenue," is the cry.

The Tariff bill will be completed in the House to morrow, The Committee of Ways and Means inserted nothing about iron, the duties of which they propose shall continue as under the present law. The duties on sugars range from two and a half to six cents per pound, according to form

and quality. Molasses five cents per gallon. All teas fifteen cents and all coffees five cents per pound. Cocoa the same. Salt eighteen cents per 100 pounds. Russia dollars per ton. All goods of war and merchandise actual ly on shipboard and bound to the United States, or on de posit in warehouses and public stores at the date of pas-age of the bill now considered, shall be subject to pay such diffice as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act. A SHREWD TRICK OF THE REBELS

The discovering of a pass to enter the Rappahamock river upon the person of man recently found at Rich-mond, and the effort of the robels to create a difficulty in consequence between the British Minister and our govern-ment has, upon investigation, turned out to be a very shrewe rebel trick to involve our govern-It appears that some time ago a man named Este, formerly of Pennsylvania, but recently from Rich mond, proposed to take a sloop and go to Petersburg and ascertain the movements of the robels. He was indiffer-ent about what cargo he should take, and supposed that it would do to take a load of clay to sell to the glass works. Upon this representation he obtained a permit, signed by Secretaries Chase and Cameron, to pass through the fleet the Flag Officer of the fleet to be allowed to pass.

After he had left for Baltimore the suspicions of General Butler were aroused, and he despatched an agent to Baltimore, with instructions to investigate the matter. At Baltimore it was ascertained that Mr. Este was procur-At Baltimore it was ascertained that Mr. Este was procuring a load of fire olay and soda ash, materials particularly
needed by the rebels, the one for casting cannon, and the
other indispensable in the preparation of telegraph insulators. The agent stopped the proceedings, and demanded the permit, which was given up and returned
to the Secretary of War. The agent was not
at the time apprised of the order given by
General Butler based upon the permit, and
therefore did not take it. It also appears now that Este
returned to Richmond, and exhibited she order of General returned to Richmond, and exhibited the order of Genera Butler upon which the whole effort to create a difficulty between the two governments has been founded. This order is the only one of the kind ever given by General Butler. Had the agent of General Butler known at the time anything about this order, it would have been de-

As soon as the recent seizures by the privateers Jeff.
Davis and Sumter became known, the Navy Department
issued orders to the United States vessels at New York,
Boston and Hampton Roads to proceed without delay in
pursuit of them and all similar craft.

An official letter from Fort Pickens, received this morn ing, mentions that the Ningara had been despatched on a

Dr. John Julius Guthrie, of North Carolina, having re fused to obey orders assigning him to duty, has been dis-

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER CATALINE. too late to hedge. The facts will soon be laid bare.

The Contract Investigating Committee met to-day. The

much attention as is required during the session. For this reason application will be made to-morrow for leave Cataline affair, and to certain beef contracts REBEL PLOTS IN MEXICO-NECESSITY OF SPENDY

From intelligence received here by the last mail from Vera Cruz, it is stated and believed that J. T. Pickett, late Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, who was recently in this city, has gone up to the Mexican capital as the diplomatic agent of the rebels, and with the hope of cir-cumventing our Minister, Mr. Corwin, in his negotiations. This fact is an additional argument, if any were needed, that the regular communications between the United States and Vera Cruz, which have been broken up by the rebellion, should be promptly reopened by our ge

when the British government itself is planning to get cotton out of the rebel States through Mexico, our Minister should be cut off from direct, regular and speedy ortunities which he now enjoys being by the monthly equally tedious route via Acapulco.

MR. LINDSEY'S STEAMSHIP SPECULATIONS Mr. Lindsey, member of the British Parliament, who recently made a speech in favor of the recognition of the Southern confederacy, has sent the steamship Tynemouth to New York, no doubt hoping to sell her to this govern-ment. We mistake the temper of the government if they gratify Mr. Lindsey, in view of these facts.

ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS.
Several hundred people have arrived here within the ast forty-eight hours, evidently to witness the grand movement of the army southward.

Willard's Hotel, under the new proprietors, Presberry

& Co., is packed from cellar to garret. APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senste was that of Frank Fuller, of Portsmouth, N. H., as Secretary for

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA tendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, gives a deplor The few Americans in Arizona being generally from Southern States, are violent rebels, and although constituting only a small portion of the population, have con-trived to secure themselves the entire control of public affairs in that Territory. They are new ruling with Texas. For several years they have totally disre garded all law. Since they have secured power they have determined to drive every federal officer from the Territory. The Mexicans who compose the greater part of the population, are said to be loyal, with only few exceptions, but they are kept down by the rebels. Superintendent Collins thinks it would be folly to attempt to conciliate these rebels, and that nothing but force, speedily employed, will save that Territory from being made the stronghold of secession in that section. It was probably at the suggestion of these few factionists that certain government

rebels appreciate its importance, and are said to have provided for its occupation with a strong force. It is im-New Mexico and Arizona, that a reliable Union force should be quickly thrown into Fort Bliss. In New Mexico there is at present very little disaffection towards the government among the native population, but immediate and efficient measures are needed to counteract and check the demoralizing influences of the rebel leaders. Fort Bliss is at present occupied by only seventy Texas troops, but if

force it by several companies of rebeis that have been took there it will be troublesome to retake. The occu-on of this post by the government would have a saluago a meeting of those in favor of scoceaige was held at Mesilla, at which resolutions were adopted requiring every federal office holder to leave the Territory instantly. In pursuance of this resolution Thited Scites agent Laborde was warned to leave, under pain of being provided with a cost of tar and feathers and driven out. He refused to comply, and declared that he was under orders to become comply, and declared that he was under orders to proceed to Tuspan, and intended to do so. The decree was not en-forced in his case, on account of the interference of in-fluential friends, and Laborde being a battre Mexican. The Mesilla Times strongly advocates secession. It has recently published a series of articles appealing to the people to rise and resist the government with force of

GENERAL McDOWELL'S ARMY. lowing general order gives the exact organiza tion of the staff and the several divisions of the army under command of Brigadier General McDowell to the 8th last, now about to march into Virginia from the lines opposite Washington. Since that date some additions and changes have doubtless been made:—

Changes have doubless Deen made:—

'GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTERY, N. E. VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

Until otherwise ordered, the following will be the orzanization of the troops in this department:—

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

ADDES DE CAMP.

Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIDES DE CAMP.

First Lieutenant, H. W. Kingsbury, First Artillery.

Major, Clarence S. Brown, New York State Militia.

Major, James B. Wordsworth, New York State Militia.

ACTRU DESTECTOR GENERAL.

Major, M. H. Wood, Soventeenth infantry.

BENDENSERS.

Major J. G. Barnard.

First Lieutenant F. E. Prime.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Captain A. W. Whipple.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Abbott.

Second Lieutenant Haldipand S. Putnam.

QUASTREMASTRI'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. H. Tillinghast, Assistant Quartermaster.

SUBSERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. F. Clark, Commissary of Subsistence.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Burgeon—W. S. King.

Assistant Surgeon—David L. Magrauder.

FIRSY DIVISION.

Brigadier General Daniel Tiver, Connectiont Militians.

Colonel E. D. Keyes, Eleventh infantry, commanding.

Colonel E. D. Keyes, Eleventh infantry, commanding. First Connecticut regiment, Volunteers.
Second Connecticut regiment, Volunteers.
Third Connecticut regiment, Volunteers.
Tourth Maine regiment, Volunteers.
Captain Varian's Battery of New York Eighth regime Comprny B, Second Cavairy.

Company B, Second Cavairy.

First Ohio regiment, Volunteers.
Second Ohio regiment, Volunteers.
Second New York regiment, Volunteers.
Company E, Second Artillory, light battery.

THEO BRIGADE.

Colonel, William 'T. Sherman, Thirteenth infantry, comanding.

manding.

Sixty-ainth regiment New York Malitia.

Séventy-ninth regiment New York Volunteers.

Séventy-ninth regiment New York Volunteers.

Second regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

Company E, Third Artillery, (Light Battery.)

FOURTH BRIGADS.

Colonel J. B. Richardson, Michigan volunteers.

Third regiment Michigan volunteers.

Third regiment Michigan volunteers.

Trist regiment Massachusetts volunteers.

Twoffth regiment New York volunteers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Regiments).

Fighth regiment New York Militia.

Squadron Scoond Cavalry, Companies G and L.

Company Fifth Artillery (Light battery.)

SCOON BULGADE.

Colonel A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island Voluntee

manding.
First rigiment Bhode Island Volunteers.
Second regiment Bhode Island Volunteers.
Seventy-first regiment New York Militia.
Second regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.
Battery of Light Artillery, Second R. I. regiment.
THIRD DIVISION.
Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth infantry, commanding.

Colonel W. B. Franklin, Twelfth infantry, commanding. Fourth regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

First regiment Massachusette Mittia.

First regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

Company E, Second cavalry.

Company 1, First artillery (light battery.)

SECOND ENGADE.

Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Michigan Volunteers, Commanding.

g. First regiment Michigan Volunteers. Eleventh regiment New York Volunteers. Company D, Second-artillery (Light Battery). Colonel O. O. Howard, Maine Volunteers, com Second regiment Maine Volunteers, com Second regiment Maine Volunteers. Fourth regiment Maine Volunteers. Fifth regiment Waine Volunteers. Second regiment Vermont Volunteers.

RESERVE—FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier General Theo. Runyon, New Jersey Militia. ommanding.
First regiment New Jersey Militia, three months volun

Second regiment New Jersey Militia, three months Third regiment New Jersey Militia, three months voluneers.

Fourth regiment New Jersey Militia, three months vo-

unteers.
First regiment New Jersey Militia, three years volunsers. Second regiment New Jersey Militia, three years voluneers. Third regiment New Jersey Militia, three years volun-

cers.

PIFTH DIVISION.

Colonel D. S. Miles, Second Infantry, Commanding.

PIRST BIRGADE.

Colonel Blenker, New York Volunteers, Commanding.

Eighth regiment New York Volunteers.

Twenty-ninth regiment New York Volunteers.

Garibaidi Guard.

Twenty-fourth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers

SECOND BRIGADE.

GUNS FOR WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, July 15, 1861. The State Military Board are about furnishing the federal government with four full field batteries of the largest sized guns. They will be forwarded to Washington

THE FEDERAL TROOPS AT CUMBERLAND AND PIEDMONT.
REPULSE OF THE ENEMY AT NEW CREEK

HARRISBURG, July 16, 1861 Colonel Chas. J. Biddle, commanding the reserve force lately encamped at Cumberland, occupied New Creek

bridge, Maryland, on Sunday.

By order of General McClellan, Colonel Kane, of the same brigade, occupied Piedmont, and Captain Erwin took his post at New Creek village. The enemy precipi The enemy precipi tately retired upon the approach of the forces Captain Taylor's company pursued and captured

wagon filled with plunder. On Monday morning the ously repulsed, leaving two men dead and carrying away

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS. Boston, July 16, 1861.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment, Col. S. H. Leonard, in camp at Fort Independence, was mustered into the United States service to-day The old Boston armed with rifles of the most improved pattern. Colonel Leonard was lately a Brigadier General of our State mithe rank among the best from New England. The Tenth regiment, Col. Briggs, arrived from Spring-

field this evening, and went into camp at Medford.

THE FRIGATE CUMBERLAND.

Boston, July 16, 1861.
The frigate Cumberland, which was expected at the Navy Yard here for repairs, is cruising for the rebel pri-valears. So say letters received here.

Boston, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Washington correspondent of the Anaelger says that Captain Sweeney's appointment as Brigadier General of the St. Zouis Home Guard never was confirmed by the government, and orders have been issued calling him and his company of regulars to join his regiment, the Second United States infantry, at Washington.

A respectable authority says that Colonel Siegel will be promoted to a Brigadier General.

detachment of Colonel Smith's regiment of Zouaves, was fired into yesterday from the woods skirting the read twenty miles above St. Charles, and two troops severely

The report that ex-Senator Green had violated his parole

J. W. Tucker, late editor of the State Journal, is making

violent secession speeches in the country.

Colonel Slaifel's Fifth Reserve corps arrived from Lexington to day, and reports having captured twenty kegs of powder, thirty-three muskets, one cannon and a quan tity of machinery for boring and moulds for casting can ion. Also several other contraband articles.

Orders have been issued prohibiting stee assing Jefferson City, unless they have the American

from Tipton at two o'clock last night. They surrounded the town, and arrested eighteen rebels, and have brought

them here.

E. J. Donnelly left for St. Louis by the train at twelve

this morning, reports that 400 robels had assembled near Georgetows, and had three pieces of artillery. They are receiving constant accessions to their number. The mail carrier reports that Major Harris, with a force

of over 3,000 men, was at Wood's Springs, twelve miles beyond Fulton, on the Mexico road, at eleven o'clock this

expected to reach Fulton to-night. The houses along the road were deserted, in consequence of the groundless fears

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE.

HALTIMORE, July 16, 1861.

Officer Pryor to-day seized, at a place corner of Howard

ber of carbines and cartridges were discovered.

Marshal Kane's office, the old City Hall, was again
marched to-day. Two fine rifles and a large quantity of hip's bearding knives were found concealed in a loft. No arrests have yet been made in the case of th

cannot speak, and internal hemorrhage has occurred vernor Hicks and General Banks had a conference to day. The Governor was serenaded to night by the Blue's

Court of Inquiry in the case of Colonel Smith, of the New York Thirteenth regiment. It is stated the inquiry re-lates to certain matters that occurred while Colonel Smith

John Dunn, while hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, as the sol diers were quietly passing, was seized by a policeman, and Duan resisting was struck a violent blow on his head with the butt end of a pistol, inflicting a terrible wound.

THE FOURTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The Fourth Wisconsin regiment arrived at three o'clock this afternoon. They were enthusiastically received by large crowds on the line of march through the city to the Michigan Southern depot, by which route they leave this evening for the East.

CAPTURED REBELS. Philadelphia, July 16, 1861.

Five robels taken near Martinsburg have been sent to

Fort Delaware. They profess to be Union men, and willing to join the Union army WISCONSIN TROOPS EN FOUTE. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16, 1861.

The Foarth Wisconsin regiment arrived here at two P. M. to-may and leave for the East, via Dankirk, at six P. M. All are well. They had a fine reception and received re

PORTLAND, Me., July 16, 1861.
The Sixth regiment leaves at eight o'clock to morrow norning, one thousand strong, under command of Colonel

Abner Knowles. This regiment is composed of companies NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

LOCISVILLE, Ky., July 16, 1861.
There was a threatened disturbance at the Louisville nd Nashville Railroad depot last night, in consequence of a rebel trunk filled with Hardee's tactics. The disurbance was quelled by the presence of armed men, who volunteered to assist in carrying out the orders of Sur-

Capt. Trabia shot Captain C. A. Thompson, at Camp Joseph Holt, on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, this after noon. The wound was slight. They were each captains of companies in General Rousseau's Kentucky Brigade and the difficulty arose from some of Trabin's men going to Thompson's company. Trabin was arrested and taken to the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

The Portsmouth (Va.) correspondence of the Richmond the Navy Yard yesterday, and in a few days they will be

port was rendered complete the 2d of July, by the arrival of the United States steamer South Carolina, Captain Alden. She had captured the sloops Dart, Shark, Falcon, and two

Ex Congressman Jewett died at Shelbyville on the 14th A special despatch to the New Orleans Picayune from Fairfax, says that by mistake on the 4th of July, the South Carolina and Virginia detachments had a rencontre Solid Carrier was and wounding one Virginian.

The Augusta, Ga. Constitutionalist of the 9th, noticing the visit from ex-Governor Moorehead, says Mr. Moore-

head states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of uniting their destiny with the rebel States, but that local influence wielded by the enemy, and a deficiency of arms, place Kentucky un-

The Louisville volunteers for the rebel army, who had are returning daily in considerable numbers, disaffecte fare. A large portion of them say they don't want to hear anything more about Jeff. Davis and the Southern

THE ALLEGED FIRING BY THE MONTICELLO ON SOME OF HER OWN MEN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

UNITED STATES STRAM GUNROAT MONTICELLO, JAMES RIVER, Va., July 10, 1861. Your correspondent at Fortress Monroe states that the "men of the gunboat Star (meaning the Monticello) direct upon some of her own men." I must request you to inrelated, and was as follows:-

The gunboat Monticalio had been up James river in chase of two armed steamers, and finding that they took to shoal water, where she could not go, the officers of the Montecilo, while returning, saw a boat with seven men pulling for the shore, about two miles above our outer pickets, apparently from the enemy's side of the river, and at a point where they were directed to look for the enemy. The men landed and were met by a party in similar uniform, of red shirts and gray pants. We of course inferred that during the absence of the Monticello, this boat had crossed the fiver, and accordingly two five second shells were fired from the after gun, a 32-pounder, which fell in their midst, but owing to their failing flat did not injure them fortunately. After the second shot two of the men came down to their boat, upon seeing which we ceased firing. They

THE SUSPENSION OF THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE REBEL STATES.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
Poer OFTIE DESTMASTER GENERAL.
The act of Congress in relation to the postal service, approved February 23, 1861, provides "that whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the Post office revenue collected, or the postal laws maintained on any post route, by reason of any cause whatever, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route or any part thereof, and any post offices thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall report his action to Congress." In compliance with this act, and because of the obstruction of the service by the insurgents, I directed it to be discontinued on the 27th of May, by an order herewith communicated, in the so called seconded States, except in Western Virginia; and have since directed its discontinuance in West and Middle Tennessee. The events which have rendered this course necessary are so well known as to render any explanation of my action unnecessary. It seems, indeed, more to be required than I should explain why I suffered the service to continue so long in those States. The chief reason for this was that the mails along afforded the means of diffusing any correct insulation among the people of the South, and disabusing their midds of the prevalent errors which the conspirators had availed themselves of to organize the insurrection. I felt assured that the expressions of public sentiment which would be evoked on the first act of war, if allowed to reach the people of the South, the Judgment which I

The Academy of Music was densely thronged last even-ing on the occasion of the Annual Commencement of the New York Free Academy. The handsome and spacious which were of a deeply interesting character, to judge

1. Salutatory address and second honorary oration— Architecture." William C. Kimball. 2. Oration—"The Unseen." William B. Crosby. Ex

4. Philosophical (third honorary) oration—"Fate."

West.
1. Sexth honorary oration—"Rights and Duties."
8. Third dissertation—"The Stream of Life." George
W. Thurston, Excused.
9. First dissertation—"The Progress of Nations."
James H. Pullman.
10. Oration—"National Retribution." Samuel M. B.

lookins.

11. Oration—"The Star of Empire." Alfred H. Taylor.

12. Oration—"Hope." William MoGeorge, Jr.

13. Oration—"Hodern Greece." Edwin M. Cox.

14. Oration—"Judosa Capta." James Edward Mor-

15. Fourth honor—Poem—"Wane of the Crescent." William H. Sanger.

16. Oraticu—"Influence of the People." J. Howard

17 Oration-"The Great Soul of Hamanity." Roland 17. Oracion—"Re-Great Soul of Himanity," Roland
18. Mitchell, Jr.
18. Master's oration—"Loyalty," William M. Banks.
19. First honorary oration—"Free Speech," and Valehictory Address. Gilbert M. Elliott.
The crowded state of our columns forbids any

The crowded state of our columns forbids any further comment on the different orations, save that they were excellent as compositions, and effectively delivered. The Master's oration was delivered by Mr. William M. Banks, who is at present Quartermaster of the Sixth Militia regiment, now at Fortress Monroe. He made his appearance on the stage in uniform, and was received with loud applainse. His subject too, "Loyality," was frequently and deservedly applauded, and at the conclusion of his oration the band appropriately struck up the national airs. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Hait Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle" were successively performed, the people and faculty rising and applauding. The scene became one of while enthusiasm—a demonstration of intense Union feeling on thusiasm—a demonstration of intense Union feeling on the part of the friends of an institution whose patriotic students were among the first to throw the "Star Spangled Ranner" to the breeze from the summit of their Alma Mater.

Mater.

Previous to the Valedictory Oration the medals, prizes certimonials and degrees were awarded, as follows:—

FRIL MEDAL FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

First Prize—Gold medal—Gibbert M. Elifott.
Second Prize—Silver medal—Augustus D. Frich.

GROWMEL MEDAL FOR BETONY AND BELLS LETTLES.

FIRST Prize—Gold medal—Go. W. Roberts.

Second Prize—Silver medal—Gustace W. Fisher.

BURN MEDAL FOR BETONY AND MELLS LETTLES.

BURN MIGHA FOR REST MATHEMATICAN IN HIGHER CLASS.
First Priza—Gold medal—Gibert M. Elliott.
Second Prize—Silver medal—Joseph S. Wood.

WARD MEDALA.

Chemistry—Froterick Jarvis Slade.

Honorary Certifiate—Wiff. Prize Priza

NGLWAM F. WOSL & NGLWAI History—Charles E. Taylor. NGLWAI History—Charles E. Taylor. NGLWAI Philosophy—Otto S. Michaelis. Moval Philosophy—Gilbert M. Elliott. Honorary Cer-licates—S. M. R. Hopkins, F. H. Man, T. H. Pullman, W.

H. Sanger, G. W. Thurston.

Loue-E. Frank Hyde. Honorary Certificates—G. M. Elliott, S. M. B. Hopkins, W. C. Kimball, J. H. Pullman.

English—Sidney H. Stuart, Jr. Honorary Certificates—A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis, G. W. Needham, J. M. Trippe.

Greel—Gilbert M. Elliott.

Latin—Gilbert M. Elliott.

Greek—Gilbert M. Eiliott.

Latin—Gilbert M. Eiliott.

French—Edw. K. Goodnow.

Spanish—Gilbert M. Eiliott.

German—Jesoph Roch.

Oratony—Gilbert M. Eiliott.

Composition—W. F. West.

Lopic—J. M. Trippe. Honorary Certificates—W. Berryman, E. A. Carley, A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis,

Astronomy—Wilson Borryman, Honorary Certificates—

A. D. Fitch, O. E. Michaelis, J. M. Trippe.

History—Wm. H. Roberts.

Drawing—James W. Robinson.

Algebra and Geometry—Ita Remsen.

Engineering—Wm. C. Kimball.

Hygiene—Gilbert L. Morse.

Prize for prose declamation, to John Deacon, sophomore class—Chamber's "Cyclopedia of English Literators."

Prize for French translation, to E. F. Hyde, senior class—"Hiustrated Works of Racine."

By Dr. Dorenus—To U. G. Hitchcock, freshman, best notes on Physical Geography.

By Dr. Owen—To M. W. Bancker, senior, excellence in

LAtin.

By Dr. Roemer—To D. Jackson, sophomore, excellence in French.

By Dr. Gibbs—To W. F. West, senior, excellence in Chemistry.

Chemistry.

By Mr. J. O. Nodyne, librarian—To Otto E. Neichnells,
of the junior class, as the best scholar in Ancient Languages—A full bound copy of the catalogue of the Academy Library. guages—A full bound copy of the catalogue of the Academy Library.

The memory prizes were next distributed, in sums of \$5, \$10 and \$15, to the recipients of the medals—Mr. Gilbert M. Efflott, who received the highest number, being presented with the handsome sum of \$115.

At the conclusion of the various awards the degrees were conferred as follows:—

were conferred as follows:

M. W. Baneker,
George C. Gooper,
Chas. P. Kirkland,
Edwin, M. Cox,
William J. Halle,
George C. Gooper,
Chas. P. Kirkland,
David Dean Terry,
Geo W. Thurston,
William J. Halle,
William J. Halle,
William J. West,
James E. Morrison,
Geo W. Thurston,
William J. Halle,
West,
James E. Morrison,
West,
James Murphy,
James Murphy,
James J. Harrison,
West,
James L. Haymond, Theddeus Wilson,
Geo. W. Roberts,
James J. Haymond, Theddeus Wilson,
James J. Roberts,
J. James J. Roberts,
Jam

n great haste on learning of General McClellan's approach suit was instantly ordered. By ten o'clock the Ninth In found a large number of tents, a lot of flour, camp equi ote asking us to give them proper attention. The whole from their wagons to hasten their retreat.

ing the escape to Huttonsville impossible, they all united and returned towards Laurel Hill, and took the road in oad down the valley. Our advance, composed of th Fourteenth Ohio and the Seventh the mountain gullies by the tents, furniture, provisions and knapsacks thrown the wagons of the rebels to facilitate their flighttroops forded Cheat river four times, and finally, about one o'clock, came up with the enemy's rear guard.
Fourteenth Ohio regiment advanced rapidly to ford, in which the enemy's wagons were standing, when suddenly the rebel army opened on, from the bluff on the opposite side of the river, wher support the Fourteenth Ohio's left, while the Seventh In-diana regiment crossed the river between the two fires and came in on the enemy's right flank. The rebels fled

Garnett attempted to raily his forces, when the Seventh Indiana came up in hot pursuit, and another brisk engage-

them pursue further. The results of the whole affair are the capture of the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, a large amount of tents, camp equipage, forty baggage wagons, a field camp chest, supposed to conami all their money, two regimental banners, one of them that of the Georgia regiment; four Georgia captains and

line of retreat the woods are filled with deserted rebels and our men are ordered to stop arresting them, be

artillery was rapidly served, but aimed about two feet too high, cutting off the trees above the heads of our boys. Our advance, which alone entered the engage

bered less than 2,000. It is thought that our forces at Rowlesburg will cut off the retreat of the remainder and secure the few baggage wagons left. The rebel army was composed mostly Georgians and Eastern Virginians.

Colonel Ramsey, of the Georgia regiment, succeeds General Garnett in their command. The Georgians were direct from Pensacola.

river yesterday with Major Gordon, who had charge of the corpse of General Garnett, we learned that the rebel army had left the remainder of their baggage train and artillery at a point about two miles from St. George. Word was instantly sent back to General Morris, and all is now probably captured. The rebels are greatly disorganized, General Garnett's body is at Grafton, awaiting orders

THE COLONEL PEGRAM OF RICH MOUNTAIN.

New Jersey Rahroad and Trans-portation Company, Jersey City, July 16, 1861. In your article of this morning's edition, speaking of Colonel Pegram, who surrendered, you supposed it was the late Geo. H. Pegram. Captain Geo. H. Pegram, some late Geo, H. Pegram. Captain Geo. H. Pegram, some years since married the daughter of the late Dr. Spencer, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and entered the army as Lieutenant under General Scott. After the Mexican war, Captain Pegram was elected Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which office he filled with great satisfaction until the day of his death, which was the only surrender he ever made. Were he now living you would find him by the side of General Scott, standing up for the Union and the constitution.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Union and the Constitution.

OFFICE OF THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD, JERSEY CITY, July 16, 1861.

An article in this morning's Herald concerning the sur-render of Colonel Pegram to General McClellan does injustice to the late gallant Captain Geo. H. Pegram. Ca Pegram, I believe, was born in Virginia; he martied a daughter of the late Dr. Spencer, of Elizabethtown, where, after serving his country for many years, he retired. He was well known in this State and beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He has been dead several years, and was at the time of his death Secretary of the New Jersey Central Raiffroad; but, had he lived to this day, he would have been found fighting for the Union under General Scott, for he was one of those who never surrender. By correcting the error you will confer a favor on yours, respectfully,

T. CLAYTON COX,
New Jersey Railroad.

GENERAL GARNETT, OF ST. GEORGE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The late General Garnett was a Virginian. He married

Miss Nelson, of this city, and she died while on an expedition with him to the West a few years ago. General Garnett was in the United States Army. General Garnett was a man who wielded great influence in Virginia, but he was a very indoient solder.

OUR WHEELING CORRESPONDENCE.

Wheeling the Headquarters of the Fifteenth United States Infantry—A Description of the Place—The Officers of the Fifteenth—Arrival of One of the Wounded from Laurel Wheeling has been made the headquarters of the Fifteenth regiment of infantry, which is to constitute a por-tion of the increase of the regular army. This city pre-

dismal appearance. The first impressions on a stranger's mind are not at all favorable. But then, as in all other like cases, an acquaintance with the town and people dis pels much that so unfavorably impresses one at first view.

The population of this place is about 15,000, of whom full 4,000 are Germans. The location is along the Ohio river, and right up in the pan-handle of Virginia. The growth of the town extends in but two directions, and they the northern and southern. In none other can it enlarge, unless it surmounts the very greatest natural obstacles. Upon the west side it is bounded and hemmed in by the Ohio river, while on the east [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE]